

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

Edna Del Valle,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Civil Action No.: _____
v.	:	
Stellar Recovery, Inc.; and DOES 1-10,	:	
inclusive,	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	
	:	

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Edna Del Valle, says by way of Complaint against Defendant, Stellar Recovery, Inc., as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. This action arises out of Defendants' repeated violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* ("FDCPA"), violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et. seq.* ("TCPA") and the invasions of Plaintiff's personal privacy by the Defendants and its agents in their illegal efforts to collect a consumer debt.
2. Supplemental jurisdiction exists pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337.
3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b), in that the Defendants transact business in this District and a substantial portion of the acts giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

PARTIES

4. The Plaintiff, Edna Del Valle (“Plaintiff”), is an adult individual residing in Woodbury Heights, New Jersey, and is a “consumer” as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3), and is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

5. Defendant Stellar Recovery, Inc. (“Stellar”), is a Montana business entity with an address of 1327 Highway 2 West, Suite 100, Kalispell, Montana 59901, operating as a collection agency, and is a “debt collector” as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6), and is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

6. Does 1-10 (the “Collectors”) are individual collectors employed by Stellar and whose identities are currently unknown to the Plaintiff. One or more of the Collectors may be joined as parties once their identities are disclosed through discovery.

7. Stellar at all times acted by and through one or more of the Collectors.

ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS

A. The Debt

8. A financial obligation (the “Debt”) was allegedly incurred to an original creditor (the “Creditor”).

9. The Debt arose from services provided by the Creditor which were primarily for family, personal or household purposes and which meets the definition of a “debt” under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

10. The Debt was purchased, assigned or transferred to Stellar for collection, or Stellar was employed by the Creditor to collect the Debt.

11. The Defendants attempted to collect the Debt and, as such, engaged in “communications” as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).

B. Stellar Engages in Harassment and Abusive Tactics

12. Within the last year, Stellar began calling Plaintiff in an attempt to collect the Debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff's ex-boyfriend, Hermes Pere (the "Debtor").

13. The calls were placed to Plaintiff's cellular phone, number 856-xxx-3844.

14. The calls were placed from telephone number 215-391-1776.

15. When Plaintiff answered the phone, she was met with a period of silence followed by an automated click at which point the call would disconnect before transferring Plaintiff to an operator.

16. The foregoing is indicative of a predictive dialer, an automated telephone dialing system (ATDS) under the TCPA.

17. Plaintiff does not know how Stellar acquired her cellular phone number. Plaintiff did not provide it to Stellar or the original creditor.

18. Plaintiff did not provide prior express consent to Stellar to place calls to her cellular phone number.

19. Stellar's repeated calls caused Plaintiff to feel frustrated and harassed.

C. Plaintiff Suffered Actual Damages

20. The Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer actual damages as a result of the Defendants' unlawful conduct.

21. As a direct consequence of the Defendants' acts, practices and conduct, the Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer from humiliation, anger, anxiety, emotional distress, fear, frustration and embarrassment.

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq.

22. The Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

23. The Defendants' conduct violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692b(1) in that Defendants contacted Plaintiff for purposes other than to confirm or correct location information of the third party.

24. The Defendants' conduct violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692b(3) in that Defendants contacted Plaintiff in regards to the third party's debt on numerous occasions, without being asked to do so.

25. The Defendants' conduct violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692d in that Defendants engaged in behavior the natural consequence of which was to harass, oppress, or abuse the Plaintiff in connection with the collection of a debt.

26. The Defendants' conduct violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692d(5) in that Defendants caused a phone to ring repeatedly and engaged the Plaintiff in telephone conversations, with the intent to annoy and harass.

27. The Defendants' conduct violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f in that Defendants used unfair and unconscionable means to collect a debt.

28. The foregoing acts and omissions of the Defendants constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including every one of the above-cited provisions.

29. The Plaintiff is entitled to damages as a result of Defendants' violations.

COUNT II

INVASION OF PRIVACY BY INTRUSION UPON SECLUSION

30. The Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

31. The Restatement of Torts, Second, § 652(b) ascribes liability for intrusion upon seclusion where one individual, “intentionally intrudes...upon the solitude or seclusion of another, or his private affairs or concerns,” and further states that “[said individual] is subject to liability to the other for invasion of privacy, if the intrusion would be highly offensive to a reasonable person.”

32. New Jersey further recognizes Plaintiff’s right to be free from invasions of privacy. Thus, the Defendant violated New Jersey state law.

33. The Defendants’ telephone calls to the Plaintiff were so persistent and repeated with such frequency as to be considered, “hounding [the Plaintiff],” and “a substantial burden to [his] existence,” amounting to an invasion of privacy as defined by the Restatement of Torts, Second, § 652(b).

34. The Defendants’ conduct of engaging in the foregoing illegal collection activities resulted in multiple invasions of privacy that would be considered highly offensive to a reasonable person.

35. As a result of the intrusions and invasions enumerated above, the Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages from the Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

36. All acts of the Defendants and their agents were committed with malice, intent, wantonness, and recklessness, and as such, the Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages from the Defendants.

COUNT III

VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT –
47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

37. The Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

38. At all times mentioned herein and within the last four years, Defendants called Plaintiff on her cellular telephone using an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS” or “Predictive Dialer”).

39. In expanding on the prohibitions of the TCPA, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines a Predictive Dialer as “a dialing system that automatically dials consumers’ telephone numbers in a manner that “predicts” the time when a consumer will answer the phone and a [representative] will be available to take the call...”*2003 TCPA Order*, 18 FCC 36 Rcd 14022. The FCC explains that if a representative is not “free to take a call that has been placed by a predictive dialer, the consumer answers the phone only to hear ‘dead air’ or a dial tone, causing frustration.” *Id.* In addition, the TCPA places prohibitions on companies that “abandon” calls by setting “the predictive dialers to ring for a very short period of time before disconnecting the call; in such cases, the predictive dialer does not record the call as having been abandoned.” *Id.*

40. Defendants’ telephone systems have all the earmarks of a Predictive Dialer.

41. When Plaintiff answered the phone, she was met with a period of silence before Defendants’ telephone system would terminate the call.

42. Defendants’ Predictive Dialers have the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator.

43. Plaintiff never provided her cellular telephone to Defendants and never provided her consent to be contacted on her cellular telephone.

44. Plaintiff never provided her cellular telephone to the Creditor and never gave consent to the Creditor to contact her on her cellular telephone number.

45. The calls from Defendants to Plaintiff were not placed for “emergency purposes” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(i).

46. The telephone number called by Defendant was and is assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurs charges for incoming calls pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

47. Plaintiff was annoyed, harassed and inconvenienced by Defendants’ continued calls.

48. Each of the aforementioned calls made by Defendants constitutes a violation of the TCPA.

49. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages for each call placed in violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

50. As a result of each of Defendants’ knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of treble damages in an amount up to \$1,500.00 for each and every violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against the Defendants:

1. Actual damages including, but not limited to, the emotional distress the Plaintiff has suffered (and continues to suffer) as a result of the intentional,

reckless, and/or negligent FDCPA violations and intentional, reckless, and/or negligent invasions of privacy pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1);

2. Statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692k(a)(2)(A);
3. Costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3);
4. Statutory damages pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) & (C);
5. Liquidated damages;
6. Punitive damages; and
7. Such other and further relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED ON ALL COUNTS

Dated: May 19, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Sofia Balile

Sofia Balile, Esq.
Lemberg Law, LLC
43 Danbury Road
Wilton, CT 06897
Phone: (917) 981-0849
Fax: (888) 953-6237